

# SPORTS

## Big-time football in Europe

The USSR did well on October 3, as all four Soviet teams made the next stage of the European Cup Winners Cup, the Cup Holders Cup and the UEFA Cup.

National champions Dnepropetrovsk beat Turkish Trabzonspor 3-0 in aggressive and fast style. In the Cup Holders Cup play-off Moscow Dynamo beat Yugoslav Hajduk away 5-2.

The UEFA Cup is the most representative tournament and this explains the keenest competition there. Moscow Spartak and Minsk Dynamo eliminated Denmark's Odense and Finland's HJK respectively.

Bulgarian Levski Spartak drew both games with West German Stuttgart (1-1 at home and 2-2 away), another "extra" goal away gave Spartak advantage. Penalty kicks decided the game between Berlin Dynamo and Scotch Aberdeen. Both games ended with the same score, but Dynamo was better in penalties. Despite their defeat in the play-off against Cyprus Limonias 1-2 Bucharest Dinamo made the next round. Czechoslovak Sparta again beat Norway's Vollerengen 2-0.

In the Cup Winners Cup the next-round participants are such distinguished clubs as England's Liverpool, Italy's Juventus, and Sweden's Goteborg.

There was a sensational win for Franco's Mex over Spanish Barcelona 4-1 in the Cup Holders Cup. Another winners were Poland's Wisla, Italy's Roma,



Dnepropetrovsk (USSR) and Trabzonspor (Turkey) in action.

West German Bayern, and Scotland's Celtic.

Continuing the UEFA Cup are Italy's Inter, Belgium's Anderlecht, West German Nurnberg, and Madrid Real.

Vladimir MCILLIN

## CHAMPIONS PLAYED WITHOUT LOSSES

USSR handball champions, the Minsk Army Club, have finished the first round of this year's national championship without losing a single point. In the five matches of the Tbilisi subgroup they scored ten points, which is the maximum.

The Chelyabinsk subgroup is led by the Moscow Central Army Club. The last year's silver medalists lost until now only one point — drawing with student team of Krasnodar (29-29). They have nine points. One point less was scored by handballers of Polyt (Chelyabinsk).

## USSR in a double win

The USSR made a double win at the world junior pentathlon championship ended in Bucharest. Igor Shvayts from the Moscow Region won the individual title with 5,592 points while the national team won the team title with 16,338 points, far ahead of the closest rivals—Hungary (15,796) and Romania (15,680).

## Favourites go strong

Pyotr Ugrumov from Riga, who did well in the 1984 Peace Race, managed to retain his leader's yellow jersey before the closing, 13th stage of the USSR several-day road race championship. He went into the lead after the sixth stage, an individual start race.

The championship now underway in the gruelling mountainous Crimean roads gathered all the country's top racers. The meet is an excellent opportunity for them to claim a berth on the national team-85. 23-year-old Ugrumov showed himself to most advantage in the individual start race and the time trials to city streets.

Also doing well are experienced Andrei Vademirov, Sergei Usatkin, Riko Suun, Ivan Mishchenko and others. The Russian Federation riders have been leading from the start in the team event.



Picture shows Pyotr Ugrumov congratulated after a race stage.

## Dynamo and CAC without losses

The Moscow ice-hockey clubs Dynamo and Central Army Club lead the national championship standings after the first two rounds.

In the second round Dynamo beat Krylya Sovetov 10-3 in the Small Sports Arena in Luzhnik, while CAC prevailed over Gorky Torpedo 7-2 in the Luzhnik Palace of Sport.

## Champion leads, female champion goes down

Anatoly Karpov still leads 3-0 in his title defence match against Gari Kasparov in Moscow. In Volgograd, woman's twice world chess champion Maya Chiburdanidze is 3.5-4.5 points behind challenger Irina Levitina (both of the USSR).

This is the situation in both matches after eight games.

In Moscow the eighth game was played after a four-day interval, which included the resumption of the seventh game, which never took place, an official day off and a second time-out for the challenger. It became clear at once that he used the pause to enrich his opening arsenal: for the first time in the match he used the Catalan's opening which brought him two

wins in the challenger semifinal match against Viktor Korchnoi in London.

The game showed, too, that Kasparov had resolved to show a strictly positional style.

Still the world champion was not caught napping. As always he played accurately and confidently. Failing to gain advantage playing White, the challenger offered a draw already in the 20th move, which Karpov accepted.

In the women's eighth game Levitina, who played Black, selected the French defence for the fourth time in the match. The first ten moves repeated the sixth meet but later the champion elected to win a pawn of

Viktor RANOV chess editor



The Central Army Club met Gorky Torpedo in a game of the 59th national ice-hockey top-league championship.

## Prague to host ice-hockey championship

Already one can imagine how crowded the ice-hockey stadium in the Julius Fucik park will be on April 17 — the opening day of the 1985 world and European ice-hockey championship. The ice palace, which will host the male games in April and May, is a scaffolding, with its facade, walls and the top being renovated. Now it can seat over 14,000 spectators.

The championship organizing committee told the press that a most up-to-date electronic scoreboard will feature the events in the hall itself. It is 13 metres long and one metre high, and

viewers will instantly get on the main moments in the games. Altogether there will be 35 of them. Apart from the peace in the park, some of the events will be held in the city sports complex. About 450,000 tickets will be on sale. The organizers are looking for the press, too. According to preliminary estimates, no less than 500 special correspondents will cover the games. The press centre will have all the necessary equipment. The championship will open with a match between the USSR and the USA.

## 'For Nobleness in Sport'

Soviet freestyle wrestling ace, Alexander Medved, and Turkish footballer, Ismet Kerem, were awarded the international prize

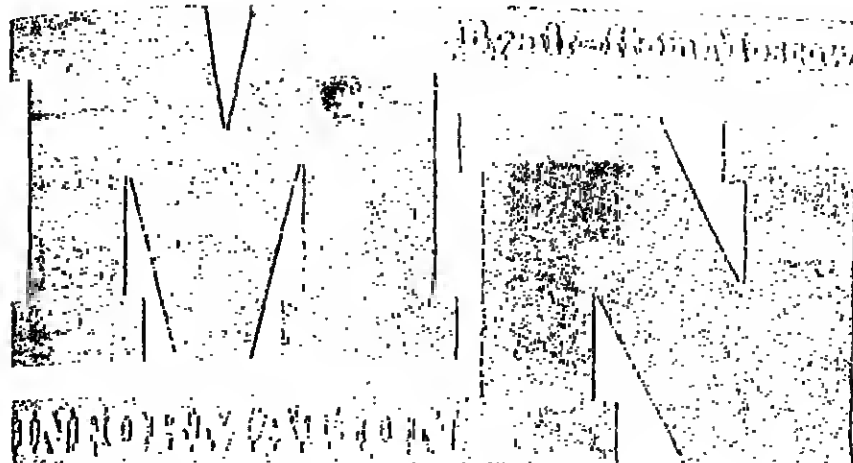
"For Nobleness in Sport" by UNESCO Headquarters. The annual prize was first awarded by UNESCO in 1983.

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## GDR marks 35th anniversary

The people of the German Democratic Republic have celebrated the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first German workers and peasants' state. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker noted in his report dedicated to the anniversary that the people of the country have resolutely applied once and for all for socialism, for a society of genuine freedom, democracy and human dignity.

The German Democratic Republic is a politically stable socialist state with a dynamic economy and inherent steady growth in all spheres of social life, said E. Honecker. Situated in the heart of Europe, its border separating socialism from capitalism, the Warsaw Treaty from NATO, the country stands up to its internationalist responsibility and is a reliable bulwark of peace.

In his speech the First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko who headed the Soviet Party and Government delegation to the anniversary celebrations, pointed out the illusory nature of the calculations of those who have decided to force back socialism. "The socialist states will never permit nor allow this. Here, imperialism will come up against monolithic power, the Soviet Minister noted.

A. A. Gromyko stressed the situation in Europe, and criti-

cized Bonn's position on a number of issues.

Resolutely rejected should be the attempts by certain circles within NATO, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany, to question the present political and territorial realities in Europe. True, that in Bonn they pretend as if nothing of the sort is taking place in the FRG. But then, it should be asked, how do we assess the policy course which in the final analysis is aimed at destroying the present socio-political system of the German Democratic Republic and at including it in the FRG's social system. How should we view the statements, vague among some West German politicians, about "the German Reich within its 1937 borders" and about the "temporary character" of the borders existing in Europe?

We are right to ask those who decide the foreign policies of Bonn: does the military hysteria in their policies leave room for a sober evaluation of the situation?

There are many factors underlying European security. The most important of these, however, is the inviolability of the European borders as determined and fixed both of Yalta and Potsdam, and of the treaties concluded between the socialist states and the Federal Republic of Germany. Any encroachments on these major international acts which shape the face of Europe today are doomed to failure. The USSR, the German

(Continued on page 2)

## IN THE INTERESTS OF MANKIND

The Soviet Association for the UN has made a statement. The Soviet proposals contained in the address made by a Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, at the UN General Assembly, have again confirmed the consistent peace-loving nature of the Soviet policy aimed at strengthening peace, normalizing relations between nations, and curbing the

arms race, primarily nuclear arms.

The observance by nuclear nations of certain norms outlined by Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, would profoundly and significantly promote the attainment of these goals.

Given the present tense situation, it is important to prevent militarization of outer space. In this respect the Soviet proposal for including on the agenda of

the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly the item "Use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and to the benefit of mankind" is of special significance. The Soviet Association for the UN, the statement points out, hopes that delegates to the current session of the UN General Assembly will wholeheartedly support the new constructive proposals and thus contribute to the course of strengthening world security and understanding among nations.



No to Nuclear War! Down With Mass Destruction! We oppose No More Hiroshimas! These are the main slogans of mass demonstrations in Denmark against the American administration's attempts to push the world towards a nuclear disaster.

In the photo an anti-war demonstration in Copenhagen.

## Round the Soviet Union

● PROBLEMS OF FORECASTING EARTHQUAKES WERE AT THE CENTRE OF DISCUSSIONS BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE 19TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE EUROPEAN SEISMIC COMMISSION JUST ENDED IN MOSCOW. In the course of a week specialists from European nations discussed the results of research into the Earth's crust, evaluated new methods of studying the planet's structure (specifically mathematical modelling of underground quakes).

They mapped out spheres for joint research by European scientists in such important problems as reliable forecasting of earthquakes.

● A SILVER MEDAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE INSTITUTE OF DESERTS OF THE TURKMEN SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN STUDIES INTO ARID TERRITORIES AND FORMULATION OF THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL METHODS OF FIGHTING THE ONSLAUGHT OF DESERT. Being the country's only institute it conducts all-round research into development of deserts by coordinating the work of the nation's research groups.

## New residential area at Krylatskoye



● The houses in Krylatskoye and its builders.

A major residential estate, Krylatskoye, has arisen in the north-west of the capital. Its 17-storey buildings are located on its picturesque hill which attests the peculiarity of the locality. Here, on an area of 800 thousand square metres of housing will in the near future live more than 45 thousand Muscovites. For the first time in such major projects, a complex building-over has been used, i.e. simultaneously with housing, will be built kindergartens, schools, an outpatient's clinic, shops, servicing establishments, and an automatic telephone exchange. Telephones will ring in the new flats as their first residents move in.

A station of the Pilyovskaya underground line will be located on the territory of the residential estate. This station is to be commissioned within the next five years.

The first residents rejoice at the proximity of the Olympic projects — a rowing canal and a cycling track.



## Traditions of many centuries of relations

The Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen has returned to Moscow from Yugoslavia where he was on a visit of the invitation of the Patriarch of Serbia. In his tour, he was accompanied by Metropolitan of Ljubljana and Novgorod Antolij, by the Metropolitan of Minsk and Byelorussia Filaret, the Archbishop of Vladimir and Suzdal Serapion, Bishop of Voronezh Matvey, and other leaders from the Russian Orthodox Church.

In the days of our stay on the hospitable soil of Yugoslavia, said Patriarch Pimen, we went on a pilgrimage to many holy and historical places. This visit continues the good tradition of many centuries of the fraternal relations between the churches of the two countries. We are filled with hope that the growing and deepening of these relations will contribute to the strengthening of our joint peace-making effort for the salvation of the sacred gift of life from the nuclear disaster.

## Letter to UNESCO Director-General

Paris. The 120th Session of the UNESCO Executive Board has been concentrating on the letter which the USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO V. P. Suketin has sent to Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow to which are set forth the positions of the USSR on the most important questions of the activity of the organization and the content of proposals aimed to raise the efficiency of its work.

The Soviet Union, the letter points out, will with great satisfaction the fact that over the past few years the authority of UNESCO has grown, and there has been a substantial rise of its role in the system of modern international relations. However,

the turn of UNESCO to the problems of modernity, the letter stresses, has been given a hostile meeting by those forces which orientate themselves to the past day, and do not want to see the positive processes taking place in the world. A policy anti-UNESCO propaganda campaign has been orchestrated by the United States.

The presented document reflects not only the concerns of the Soviet Union over the fate of UNESCO, but also its desire for a heightening of the role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, in expansion of their contribution to the cause of peace, and détente, and in development of broad international cooperation in the interests of all the peoples.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign newsgroups. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## INDIA'S PEACE INITIATIVE

Delhi. India has proposed to Pakistan and China the conclusion of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation so as to avoid any armed conflict, said the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Addressing Indian servicemen in the city of Jaipur (State of Rajasthan), she pointed out that neither Pakistan's nor China's reactions to this proposal were encouraging. If we firmly adhere to the principles of peace, friendship and cooperation in relations with each other, we shall have no occasion for conflicts, stressed Indira Gandhi. She confirmed India's adherence to settlement of all differences with Pakistan and China through negotiations. The Prime Minister expressed

serious doubts about the sincerity of the proposal made by the Pakistan administration to conclude a non-aggression pact with India, pointing out that it was made after Pakistan had received the most sophisticated weapons from abroad. She recalled that in the past India repeatedly made this very proposal, yet Pakistan always declined it without even examining it. I. Gandhi pointed out that in the foreign policy, India is consistent in its support for the principles of peace and non-use of force. However, this does not mean that our country is weak and unable to defend its borders against aggression, she said. We will never be shaken in the defence of our independence.

## ISRAEL AGAINST UN TROOPS

Beirut. The Israeli leadership has made themselves at home on occupied Lebanese soil, carrying out military provocations against a UN temporary force stationed in the south of Lebanon by the decision of the United Nations. A communiqué of the UN temporary force command distributed here, reports of Israeli troops and their puppets from the so-called army for the defence of

Southern Lebanon opening fire in the immediate vicinity of the positions of the main force, subjecting in danger the UN personnel, threatening to use force in respect of them, and refusing to obey the directives of their posts. In this way, the interventionists not only violate the provisions about the UN force, but also trample underfoot the norms of international law and UN fundamental principles.

## GDR MARKS 35th ANNIVERSARY

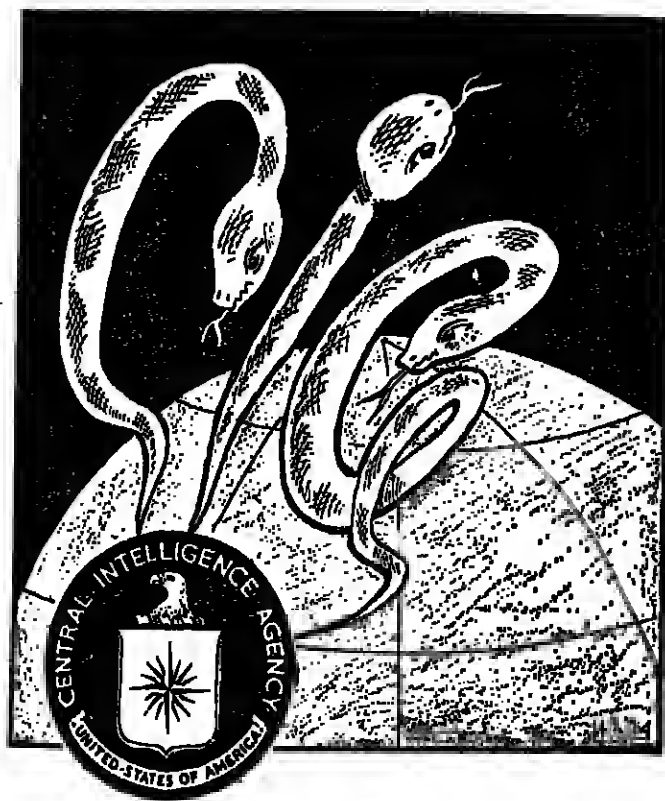
(Continued from page 1)

Democratic Republic, all the internal socialist countries will reaffirm in a most resolute way.

Touching on US policies, A. A. Gromyko said that the "United States Government continues with veritable obsession to seek more and more avenues for building up armaments so as to break the existing parity. At present, Washington has decided to fill outer space with most modern weapons and thereby turn it into a source of lethal threat to mankind".

The Soviet Minister noted that "the American diplomatic arsenal is replete with all sorts of manoeuvres. That is why we judge and will continue to judge American policies not by words, but by concrete deeds".

At the same time, A. A. Gromyko reaffirmed the consistency of the Soviet position. "If Washington will really show interest in the solution of urgent problems of the modern world, particularly in curbing the arms race, we shall not keep them waiting. We are ready for an honest, serious dialogue".



Crawling here, crawling there, crawling everywhere.  
Drawing by Yuri Ikonov

## Peoples' Tribunal voices solidarity with Nicaragua

Brussels. The policy of aggression and intervention carried out by the present American Government against Nicaragua has become the subject for investigation carried out by the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal. The sessions of this international organization are attended by prominent public and political figures and scientists from many countries including Nicaragua and the United States.

The speakers expressed their complete solidarity with the courageous fight of the Nicaraguan people for independence and for the right to decide their future themselves. The Tribunal

members have heard an appeal signed by leaders of fifteen major political, trade union and public organizations in Nicaragua who gave numerous examples of the United States' economic, military and ideological aggression against Nicaragua. The statement accuses the United States Government of committing crimes harmful to the economy, independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua. The speakers have also criticized Washington's attempts to foil, by fair means or foul, the general election in Nicaragua scheduled for November 4 this year.

## Mondale vs Reagan

New York. The first round of the TV debate between the US presidential candidates — the incumbent President Ronald Reagan, a Republican, who seeks reelection for the second term, and the Democratic candidate, former vice-president Walter Mondale, was held today in Louisville, Kentucky.

The debate broadcast over the US television and radio, was devoted to economic and home policy problems and used by the contenders to produce a favourable impression on the electorate and enlisting their support at the presidential elections due to be held on November 6. Reagan and Mondale exchanged accusations on a number of problems. Thus, according to the Democratic candidate, during Reagan's presidency the deficit of the federal budget reached an astronomical figure and during that period the debt began to live ever better and the poor ever worse.

Reagan continued to shift the blame for the economic ills and the deterioration of the situation of millions of Americans on to the previous Carter-Mondale administration. At the same time, he failed to explain why the number of the unemployed had increased during his presidency and why the number of the poor had gone up by several million. He tried to justify in every way the policy of stepping up military expenditure along with the sharp reduction of allocations for social programmes which is pursued by his administration.

Commenting on the results of the debate, the ABC television company points out that during the debate Reagan was on the defensive. The second round of the debate is to be held on October 21 in Kansas City, Missouri. It will be devoted to foreign policy issues.

## SWAPO on Namibian settlement

Lusaka. Decolonization of Namibia illegally occupied by racist South Africa must be implemented on the basis of an unwavering compliance with the UN Security Council Resolution 435, says a statement released here by the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO).

The racist regime's political manoeuvres aimed at delaying a Namibian settlement have been made possible by direct support from the apartheid state receives from the US administration. In this way, Washington openly betrays the decisions taken by the international community. SWAPO again confirms its view that the solution of the Namibian question has nothing to do with the presence of the Cuban internationalists in People's Angola. Nevertheless, the United States of America and South Africa continue artificially to link these two issues.

The statement resolutely condemns the criminal regime in Pretoria and appeals to the international community to attain complete isolation of the racists who continue their barbarian suppression of the Namibian people. In the present-day conditions, the document stresses, SWAPO intends to continue its armed struggle for freedom and independence of the motherland.

## 'Dead souls' business

Lisbon. It has been revealed that a firm near the town of Porto was given a large sum of money allegedly for "preserving jobs". However, financial inspectors soon found out that the firm has no workers of its own. Its management needed three "dead souls" to order to pocket money from the treasury. Some of the papers found there confirm that the owner of the firm had been for a long time engaged in cool tricks with contractors from the authorities.

The weekly "Jornal" says it is quite possible that some top-ranking officials involved have also pocketed some money.

## FACTS and EVENTS

It is an interview with a correspondent of the "Asahi Shimbun" newspaper, Assistant US Defense Secretary Richard Armitage said that Tokyo should fulfil its military obligations. He said the Japanese Navy should cover Pacific shipping lanes a thousand miles from the country's shores and that the country's army should increase its capacity of maintaining prolonged military operations. The correspondent said the Japanese should fulfil their duty as allies while implementing the 1961 programme of building up the armed forces.

The Senate at the US Capitol has passed a resolution that the United States should maintain a policy of "active support" for the Afghan "freedom-fighters", as the Americans call the counter-revolutionary gangs who carry out guerrilla activities in Afghanistan. To effect, the Senate decided to increase in the US the number of modern weapons to be sent to the Afghan fighters. Meanwhile, the Senate has been receiving the first big Japanese city declared nuclear-free.

## FIR's statement

Vienna. The International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) has published a statement in view of the approaching 40th anniversary of Victory over fascist Germany. The statement says that the victory became possible as a result of the heroic struggle of the Soviet Army and its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition and of the Resistance Movements in many countries. It cost fifty million lives, including ten million who died in the Nazi death camps.

Opposing the deployment to Western Europe of new American medium-range out that the FIR points out that this step leads to a further strengthening of the arms race.

## Yokohama—nuclear-free city

Tokyo. Yokohama, one of Japan's big industrial centres, has been declared a "nuclear-free peaceful city". The decision was passed by the city's municipal assembly at the persistent demand of the population and public and trade union organizations. The decision was favored by the clear majority of members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Yokohama has thus become the fifth big Japanese city declared nuclear-free.



Lebanese have to queue for several days before Israeli border at Baie-Jezzine in order to get into the south of the country.  
Photo: "Time" magazine

## PAKISTAN TRAINS SEPARATISTS

Delhi. The Indian Government possesses abundant evidence of the Sikh extremists being trained in camps in Pakistan. M. K. Wall, Indian Home Secretary, has told a UN correspondent. Centres in the area of Sialkot and other special camps train saboteurs and terrorists.

M. K. Wall has pointed to a growing activity of separatists in the state of Punjab. He noted that there were nearly 450 mem-

bers of extremist organizations operating in the state. A large number of separatists had succeeded in crossing to Pakistan in order to receive military training and infiltrate India on sabotage missions. The Secretary stressed that the Indian Government is taking resolute measures to combat separatists in Punjab, seeking a complete normalization of the situation in the state.

## U.S. businessman on relations with the Soviet Union

New York. The American business community favours development of trade with the Soviet Union. E. Selig, a prominent Chicago businessman, contends in the magazine "Churchman". Many American companies are seeking broader relations with the Soviet Union, because they find it beneficial. Growing industrial and agricultural production, higher employment, decreasing budget deficit and a

steady state of the American economy will result from trade relations with the Soviet Union.

The development of trade, the American businessman notes, will promote relaxation of tensions existing in American-Soviet relations, create a climate of trust and help achieve agreements on arms control. We must deal with hard facts, not wishful thinking. We must promote our interests in terms of politics and economics.

## Science and technology

## PIPES WELDED BY EXPLOSION

Two Swedish firms, Nitro Nobel and Volvo Olofstrom, have jointly designed blast-welding process for pipes 300 mm more millimetres in diameter. It is intended for the construction of pipelines, including those to be laid underwater. An explosive made in blocks and ready for use is placed inside the juncture of pipes and, burns in controllable conditions for fifteen minutes.

## A BOON FOR MOTORISTS

Manoeuvring cars in the narrow streets of old towns is most difficult, yet advance and technology may solve this problem, too.

Special revolving circles are

now being installed in such streets in New Zealand. The driver gets on to such a device without much difficulty since it is raised only one centimetre above the pavement. Putting a coin into the slot, he waits 15 seconds while the circles revolve 180 degrees and gets off it but in an opposite direction, the Czechoslovak magazine "Interpress" reports.

## SUPERFISH

The Canadian geneticists and fish-breeders intend to use special hormones to grow large specimens of fish which are regarded small. They propose, among other things, to grow trout weighing up to fifty kilograms.

## OF INTEREST

## Things easiest to steal

A short while ago, the police in Italy compiled a list of stolen works of art. The number of the items is impressive — 104 all in all. The list contains only those things which have been photographed and listed in catalogues. Over the past five years, a total of 17,000 pictures have been stolen from museums and private collections in Italy. They include works by Raphael, Botticelli, and Tiepolo. Although o-

carabinese team set up to deal with the thefts has recovered 3,473 pictures, 994 sculptures, and live thousand archaeological finds, this is, as the saying goes, a drop in the bucket.

## Village without houses

One of the most unusual settlements in Europe is on a small island off the east coast of Ireland. This hamlet has no houses. The entire population lives in twenty odd ships, which have been permanently moored. The only structure which can be called a house is a church.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## WHAT IS SOUGHT BY WASHINGTON

The Peace Act devised by the Contadora Group in order to have a political settlement of the critical situation in Central America has met with a broad support in the world, writes Vitaly Korotkov in PRAVDA. This is borne out by the results of the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPIU) in Geneva, by the meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International in Rio de Janeiro and by a session of the Common Market Foreign Ministers in San Jose.

The author notes that all this has produced a negative reaction in Washington. It is becoming increasingly clear why the US administration is opposed to the Soviet Union's proposal about inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and why it rejects out of hand any efforts which can lead to normalization of the situation in Central America. Washington is seeking to solve the problems of the region by force of arms and to impose its will on all the other countries.

Hence its growing efforts to convert Honduras into a springboard for an attack against Nicaragua and the expansion of the military aid to the reactionary regime in El Salvador.

## DANGEROUS 'GEOMETRY'

Strengthening ties between Japan and NATO is the aim of the voyage to the United States and a number of West European countries taken by Yukio Kurihara, the head of the National Defence Agency of Japan. This view is held by a TASS correspondent V. Solntsev.

He notes that Japan has for a long time been maintaining links with NATO in the shape of regular contacts between different agencies of the North Atlantic Alliance and the parliamentary and some other Japanese organizations which allegedly have no official status and yet are closely linked with the government. Today, Tokyo is proposing to obliterate these links to a government-to-government level planned by leaders of this step in order to set up a military and strategic triangle between the United States, Western Europe and Japan. No secret is made that this triangle is spearheaded first and foremost against the Soviet Union.

## PROVOCATIVE IDEA

Writing in IZVESTIA about the idea put forward by the Zairean ruling circles to set up a Black African League, Vladimir Kudryavtsev points out:

It is clear that the purpose of this organization which would exclude the Arab states in Africa is to split and eventually eliminate the Organization of African Unity. This provocative idea is being peddled at a time when the developments in South Africa and in the Middle East have shown the strength of anti-imperialist, anti-racist and anti-colonial unity among the African and Arab nations. Both have a common enemy in American imperialism and in the two varieties of racism. Despite the strengthening of strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, the continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon by Israel and the concentrated American naval presence off the Lebanese shores, the Red Sea and in the Persian Gulf, the American imperialists have failed in obtaining the goals set by the Pentagon.

## BY HOOK OR BY CROOK

Writing in the NEW TIMES weekly on the "austerity economy" policy the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development have for several years pressed on "third world" nations, Felix Goryunov stresses that this "economy" has led to many of the curbing their already modest economic and social development programmes, restricting imports, and cutting the working people's wages. In denying them now more credits, the Bank and the Fund are building up pressure to force the "third world" nations, by hook or by crook, to make their economies more accessible to transnational capital.

Still the debt problem is so acute and the American bank interest rates are so high that some debtor nations seriously think of refusing payment of their debts of all, the weekly points out. To prevent this happening Western creditors are now promising to review payment deadlines but on a strictly "individual basis". Which means that the transnational bankers, aided by the Fund and the Bank, will proceed to twist the arms of the developing nations one by one to prevent them from setting up a "debtor club" which will be hard to deal with, the weekly emphasizes.

## Mechanical policeman wins the day

In New York an RM-S robot, a 114 kg machine with six wheels and one hand, has been declared the "best policeman" of the month. The robot was thus designated after it gave a human policeman active assistance in a duel with street smugglers. When the shooting started, the robot was sent to the thugs' hideout to find out whether they were dead or alive. It coped with the task splendidly by using its electronic eyes.

## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir KORTUNOV

## Protect outer space from arms race

At the suggestion of the USSR the 35th Session of the UN General Assembly included in its agenda the issue of the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and to the benefit of mankind. The idea is to effectively and forever prevent militarization of outer space and stop the development of space-based weapons, their testing or deployment either as anti-missile defence systems, anti-satellite weapons, or for use against targets on earth and in the air. Outer space should be an arena of peaceful cooperation of all nations and peoples. In his session address, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko stressed the utmost urgency and importance of this issue.

What makes the problem of preventing the extension of the arms race into outer space so vital?—Both today's considerations and the general perspective of world developments.

In the first place, militarization of outer space—towards which the USA has made the first step—unless halted in time, may very soon become irreversible, destr-

bilizing, increasing the already tremendous menace of nuclear war.

There can be no doubt that the so-called anti-missile defence weapons in orbit are part of its first-strike strategy, proceeding from combined use of offensive and defensive arms. The goal of the American strategists is clear: the US offensive arsenal, as they say it, should destroy as many Soviet strategic weapons as possible, while the remaining weapons, which could be used by the USSR for a retaliatory strike, should be destroyed in outer space and in the air with corresponding defence weapons. scenario for the first incapacitating strike, isn't it? The policy of nuclear blackmail is thus gaining increasing and menacing proportions, being perpetuated for many years and decades ahead.

Hence is the great concern shown by the USSR and all those who cherish peace over Washington's stubborn desire to open this new, most dangerous and costly chapter for the arms race at any cost, ignoring the desire

of the majority of states, the US administration is determined to present to mankind the turning of space into a beachhead of war preparation as a must.

It is no secret that the previous 35th Session of the General Assembly approved the idea of a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space against targets on earth. Yet the Reagan administration closes its eyes to this. The obstructive position of Washington has stalled Soviet-American talks in Vienna on preventing militarization of outer space as proposed by the USSR.

Thus, on September 24, this year, President Reagan assured the 39th UN General Assembly Session of his administration's readiness to discuss with the USSR a wide range of issues of concern to both sides, such as the relationship between defensive and offensive forces, and what has been called the "militarization of outer space". But can one speak of any changes in the US negative stand on the issue when almost simultaneously with this statement, the world learnt two days

later on September 26, that 1,600 million dollars had been set aside in the US 1985 draft military budget for the creation of national anti-missile defences with space-based elements? The fact that the Pentagon is accelerating implementation of its "star wars" programme is also worthy of note. If the trend continues, the changes for any agreement on curbing the arms race could be lost.

As the Soviet Union sees it, this threat can be prevented today. Now that weapons are not yet placed in outer space there is still time to work out agreement—and the earlier the better the effort.

Until now peaceful exploration of outer space was an area where international cooperation developed fairly successfully. There have been joint flights of spacecraft of various countries (including Soviet-American); international scientific and technological experiments and research; cooperation in developing the latest technologies, etc. Opening up before us are really immense opportunities for the benefit of mankind because of the amazing gains made by the human mind.

There is hardly any need to say that such development, if formalized by an appropriate international agreement, would markedly improve the world political situation, enhance trust between states, and lay bare the way of solving other complicated problems. World security would be ultimately ensured.

Outer space can, and should be, an area of international cooperation. It should be used for peaceful purposes only.



## Round the Soviet Union

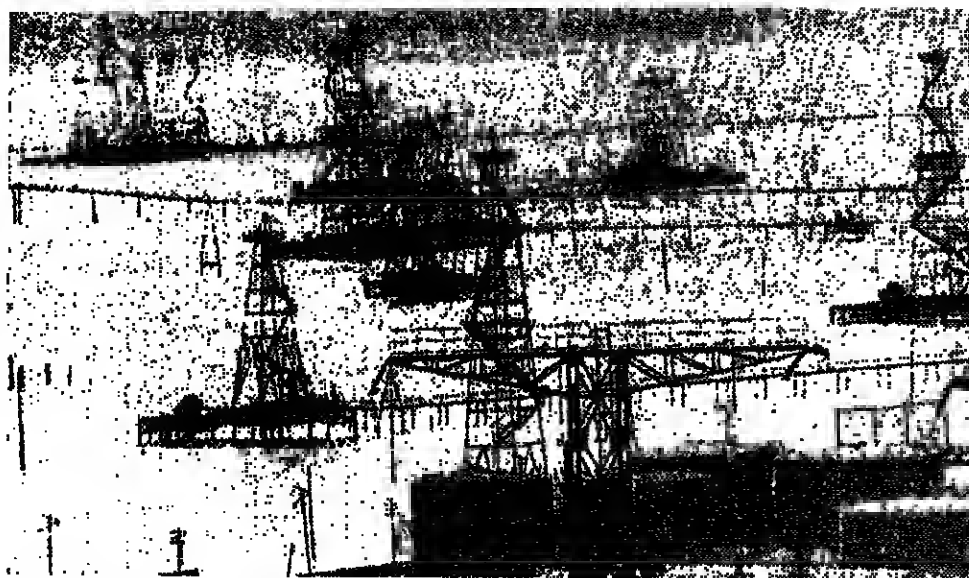
● IN SAMARKAND, A SOVIET-CHINESE CONFERENCE ON THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES HAS ENDED. It discussed the results of studies carried out by scientific centers in the two countries. The scientists and specialists outlined prospects for further intensification of joint work on application of space technology in various areas of science and economics.

● HARVESTING OF SEA-BUCKTHORN HAS STARTED IN THE CAUCASIAN REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA. This valuable crop grown on several farms in the region of Lake Sevan offers abundant yields in the mountains, where up to 400 tonnes of the berries are gathered in autumn. A factory has been built in process the sea-buckthorn into high-quality oil. Girdling the bank of the lake, the sea-buckthorn plantations also play an important part in conservation by improving the ecological balance of the extremely beautiful lake. For this purpose several other sea-buckthorn plantations are being set up in Armenia.

● AN IMPORTANT STAGE IN THE ELECTRIFICATION OF THE NORTH CAUCASIAN RAILWAY HAS BEEN COMPLETED and electric locomotives are now running on the 103-kilometre stretch between Prokhladny and Baidar. The electrification of the stretch will also help organize with greater economic effect the transportation of cargo and passengers to Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

● "CAUCASUS AND RUSSIA IN THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE RUSSIAN POET MIKHAIL LEONTOVICH" WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN ALL-UNION CONFERENCE WHICH HAS ENDED IN THE CITY OF GROZNY IN NORTHERN CAUCASUS. It was held to mark the 170th anniversary of the poet's birth. The delegates discussed problems involved in further studies into the biography and invaluable creations by the classic of Russian literature. They visited the places which provided the settings for the poet's verses.

## SOVIET TECHNOLOGY AT CASPIAN OIL DEPOSITS



A view of Nellynye Kamol.

The Soviet Union has been pumping oil from underneath the Caspian Sea since the 20s. Ever since the Caspian has served as a range for testing and streamlining new technical structures and processes for drilling oil and gas from the sea bed. In the 40s the Caspian saw the world's first steel rigs and platforms which later were combined into production complexes. Linked together by transport routes, they now form an oil production township known as Nellynye Kamol. This unique township incorporates more than 350 kilometres of pipelines linking together 250 islands in the sea.

Recently Soviet technologists in the area have been expanding, thanks to the use of the Shell drilling installation. The equipment and a 68-metre rig are placed on a platform standing high above the sea on six pillars. The latter, in turn, rest upon two submerged pontoons which keep the whole structure afloat. The Shell is capable of drilling test boreholes up to 3,000 metres deep at sea depths of 200 metres. Gale winds are no hindrance in the operations onboard the Shell.

In the past several years oil deposits have been discovered on the Soviet sea shelf. These include the Caspian Sea, Sakhalin Island, and the Baltic Sea. Virtually all the sea washing the Soviet Union are promising so far as oil and gas prospecting is concerned.

The Shell-2 in the Caspian Sea.



## Meson factory ready soon

The construction of the first Soviet meson factory will soon be completed. It will produce radioactive isotopes and study the resistance of various materials to different levels of radiation.

The factory is based on a linear elementary particle accelerator with radio and automatic control systems.

Between ten and fifteen experiments can be carried out by the factory at the same time. The power of the elementary particles beam which can be obtained from the accelerator is nearly a hundred times greater than the power produced by conventional installations.

A Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Vladimir Lovashov says that the meson factory will benefit both physicists in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The new accelerator will provide possibilities for the development of research into the most diverse branches of science and national economy.

## Computer prepares fodder

The Gatchina mixed feed plant near Leningrad has become the biggest in the country. After reconstruction, it started producing 1,100 tonnes of feed per day for poultry factories, dairy and pig-breeding farms. Its capacity has doubled. The high technological level of new lines has made it possible to fully automate all the processes of preparing and making-up mixed feed the rate of which is determined by computers.

It also calculates and works out mix formulas. Fully retaining the nutritive value of ration the computer has already reduced by 15 per cent the usual norm of consuming foreign grain instead various food industry waste, which had the same nutritive value as vitamin grass ration.

The great Russian chemist, Dmitry Mendeleev, is known to have said that there is no waste in chemistry, but rather unused raw materials. The same holds true of civil engineering. Construction and assembly which leave behind them mountains of various wastes which pollute the environment. In some regions in the country, various utilization schemes have been used for some time. It turns out that firstly crushed bricks, tiles, drainage tubes and various clay sewage pipes which are usually left behind them by construction teams are a very good material for making road beds or railway fillers. Broken glass is used for making mosaic floors and wall cladding.

The wastes produced by the coal industry can well be used of road and hydro projects. Waste heaps near by mining factories can be made into macadam. Coal wastes fixed by inorganic binders have proved to be very effective, with the binders being cement dust or byproducts of electric filters of cement mills. The effective use of various construction materials could save hundreds of thousands of tonnes of first-grade raw materials.

## LITERATURE GOES EVERYWHERE

This is the opinion of noted Soviet children's writer Anatoly Alexin who has been hosting the monthly TV programme "The faces of friends" for 13 years. He writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on how the literary work sounds on the TV screen.

The authority of writers' names began to exist on the screen not by itself but was confirmed by the authority and profundity of conversation. For many writers TV appearances are just a natural continuation of their work. Many of them treat television programmes as a part of their work. In the TV centre in the Capital Studio of the Odeskino TV centre in Moscow are now a tradition.

The studio walls have been pushed back so much that writers' answers to questions of concern are heard by all who desire to talk with their favourite authors.

From Odeskino the voices of good poets are heard in every town, village and house, says Alexin.

## PUTTING TERRESTRIAL HEAT TO GOOD USE

The idea of using geothermal waters and the Earth's heat is not novel. However, up until recently we have lacked an adequate technology. G. Shushakov, Deputy Minister of Energy and Electrification of the USSR, writes in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The experience already gained shows that using this source of energy is not only possible but highly efficient. The example is the Pazhetko steam hydro-thermal power station in Kamchatka built way back in 1967. Its cost-to-performance factors are more attractive than those of power stations burning fuels delivered from afar.

Work has started on another, considerably more powerful geothermal station, the Mutnovsky, with a designed energy capacity of 200 MW.

This is only the beginning of geothermal energy production in Kamchatka. According to geological geothermal assessments, a total capacity of all geothermal power stations in Kamchatka may reach 2,000 megawatts in foreseeable future. However, other zones in the USSR are also rich in geothermal steam and steam-water mixtures. These include Sakhalin Island and the Kuril Islands.

Of late scientists have paid increasing attention to the so-called geothermal anomalies in the USSR. It is believed that the total capacity of stations to be built in such zones will reach an estimated 150 thousand megawatts. Half of this capacity can be built in the European USSR, specifically in the Crimea, Northern Caucasus, Asienka, and Transcarpathia, concludes the author.

## INDUSTRIAL WASTES A SOURCE MATERIAL FOR INDUSTRY?

It is common knowledge that zero and low waste technologies are the only solution to the problem of rational use and protection of the environment from pollution, writes STROYBILNAYA GAZETA.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## RECOVERED LANDS

In the years of Soviet power, farmlands in this country have increased by 240 million hectares, although the rapid growth in Soviet productive forces demanded that land be allocated for new towns and settlements, transport arteries and all sorts of communications, industries, and mines. Mining enterprises alone have spoiled more than two million hectares of land and forest and in the future this trend will continue.

This has brought about a range of urgent problems concerning reclamation of soil and restoration of their productivity and economic value, which form the subject for an article in SIBIRSKAYA ZHIZN contributed by Yevgeny Goldanskaya, Chief of the Main Directorate for Land Management of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

In the USSR the restoration of disrupted land began in the early sixties, but it acquired a planned and comprehensive character only during the ninth and tenth five-year plan periods (between 1971 and 1980) after the promulgation of the Fundamentals of Land Legislation of the USSR and the constituent republics, and the adoption of a special law by the government. Over a short period of time many lands relating to reclamation of land have been solved, there has been a considerable speed-up of the rate and volume of restorative work. Whereas prior to 1976, only 106 thousand hectares of disrupted land had been reactivated, during the tenth five-year plan (1976-1980) it increased to 545 thousand hectares. In the current five-year plan (1981-1985) it is planned to recover for cultivation of land 470 thousand hectares.

It has been reported that by the beginning of the current year this country reactivated more than 1,104 thousand hectares.

Agricultural use of recovered land is the main aim of such reclamation.

## Miners' Trade Union in action

Shop producing metal for coal mines in the Ukraine resumed operations after being closed down on the grounds of safety regulations. The inspectors, after the ventilation was in poor condition, had been devised.

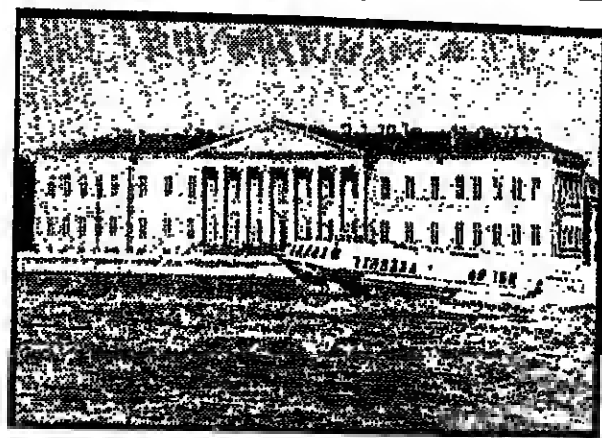
From sanitation and hygienic standards, insisted on a complete automation and safety in the shop. Its manager, who had done nothing to remove these deficiencies, was dismissed.

The Control Committee of Coal Miners' Union acknowledges that the USSR takes special care of miners since their work is rather arduous. First and foremost, this concerns those who work underground. All the

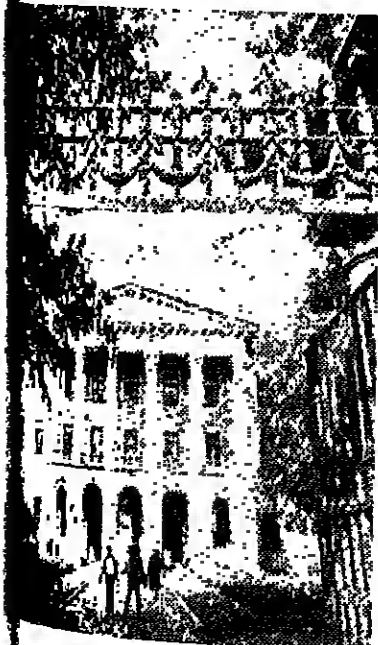
five hundred mines in the industry are using mechanized complexes and other technologies which make extraction and transportation of coal easier. The observance of safety regulations and timely introduction of new technologies are carried out by a state mining technological commission assisted by four hundred trade union inspectors and 108 thousand active workers from among the miners themselves.

## Places to visit

## Masterpieces by Giacomo Quarenghi



The building on University Embankment housing the USSR Academy of Sciences.



Among Leningrad's beautiful palaces and architectural monuments there are quite a few by Giacomo Quarenghi (born on September 28, 244 years ago).

Grateful posterity has retained their original look. His masterpieces are protected by the state, duly repaired and restored.

Born near Bergamo in 1744 Quarenghi studied art in Rome. He started working in Russia in 1760. His first masterpiece (erected to the ground by the tsar) in 1812 was the English Palace in Petersburg. It was followed by the Smolny Institute, the building of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Currency Bank, Hermitage Theatre, Obukhov Hospital, Catherine Institute, and the Mountain Guard riding-house. All these buildings are characterized by the clarity of their designs, simplicity of composition, and monumental plasticity of form achieved through the introduction of grand colonnades standing out against the smooth wall surfaces.

He did many drawings depicting monuments of early Russian architecture, buildings by contemporary architects and genre scenes. These water colours and ink drawings are kept in Soviet museums.

The building of the former Currency Bank (1793-1798), now housing the Leningrad Finance and Economics Institute.

## INTEREST

## Section

The museum will have a collection of 30 cars more than 130 cars made in the USSR. Each car has a special label. The cars are made in the USSR. Each car has a special label. The cars are made in the USSR. Each car has a special label.

## GOLDANSKY EFFECT

A discovery made recently by Academician Vily Goldanskaya of Moscow has been entered in the USSR State Register of Discoveries.

Goldanskaya's field of interest is the most enigmatic and tempting for any physicist — the radioactivity of the atomic nucleus. The binuclear radioactivity of atomic nuclei, the fifth type of radioactivity previously unknown to scientists, will be called the Goldanskaya effect.

Theoretically, Goldanskaya predicted it almost a quarter of a century ago. And now experiments involving the use of modern analytical instruments, have enabled the scientist to assert that decaying atomic nuclei emit not only protons, but simultaneously a pair of neutrons, their components.

Scientists agree that the Goldanskaya effect opens new opportunities for the further research into the nucleus and the micro-world in general.

## Cultural programme for World Youth Festival

Nearly one hundred functions are fixed in the cultural programme for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held next year in Moscow, said Galina Rakhkova, staff member of the Soviet Preparatory Committee.

Thirty-five thousand performers, most of whom are from outside Moscow, are to take part in the Festival, concerts and performances. The cultural programme will conclude with a gala concert to be given by the Soviet delegation in the Palace of Sport at the Lenin Central Stadium in Luzhiki. Interesting meetings and joint ventures are provided for the artists, youth who will have at their disposal twenty workshops — for artists, for men of letters, for musicians, and for the theatrical and circus performers. The young poets and writers will be received by the Central Writers' Club, and the artists will give their performances at the Taganka Theatre. An international exhibition of young artists will be held along with a display of Soviet photographic art.

The Maxim Gorky Park in central Moscow will become "The Arts Park" during the Festival. It will mount fifteen townships, one for each of the Soviet constituent republics, to accommodate temporary stages, workshops for the folk craftsmen, and improvised cafes with national cuisine. A lot of cultural events will be held at the various clubs, studios, and at tourist, children's and scholarly centres. Guests of the Festival will also be received at the new Youth Palace, now under construction in Moscow.

## VIEWPOINT

## USSR on international technology markets

Stanislav NIKOLAYEV

Those who oppose multilateral East-West business links and call for their termination allege that the Soviet Union tags behind Western countries and that such cooperation is and will inevitably remain one-sided, with the benefits accruing only to the USSR. Similar arguments are easily shattered by concrete results of Soviet foreign trade activities, particularly in the export of licences, machines and equipment.

At present, the bulk of imports in the Soviet foreign trade assortment, comprising, on average, nearly 1,500 highly efficient technologies and technological solutions, and the scale of export agreements grows with every passing year. Hundreds of licensing agreements have been concluded with the Soviet Union by major firms in Western Europe, the United States and Japan.

A most active importer of Soviet licences is the Japanese firm Nissan-Kawabata, which has produced the introduction of 10 Soviet technological processes in Japanese industries, including methods for continuous casting of steel and furnace cooling through evaporation.

The Italian firm Technicon has signed an agreement with Leningrad under which it is to acquire the technique and assistance in the production and operation of gas utilization turbines. The firm's chief has purchased the patent on the method of reinforcing units in nuclear and road-construction machines. Thyssen concern of West Germany—the method of dry-slaking of coke, and Ruhrkohle—the manufacture of AK-3, a unique coal cutter loader.

Soviet patents have been purchased by Reynolds Metal, Kaiser Aluminum, Texas Utilities, and a number of other American firms. American scientists who analysed Soviet technologies conclude that no one should wonder that Russia "produces" ideas of great value.

Neither is there any truth in assertions that Soviet equipment is inferior to the West's. Take Soviet machine tools, for instance. Today, they are known in 60 countries. More than five thousand Soviet-made machine tools in Japan, three thousand in France, as many in Sweden and more than one thousand each in Italy and Switzerland show efficient performance. More than 90 models of Soviet machine tools are operating with precision in industries of the Swedish firms ASBA, Volvo BBA, Alfa-Laval and others.

Representatives of Western companies are highly interested in the all-purpose gear-tooth grinding semi-automatic machine, the productivity of which is thirty per cent higher than the type produced by the Swiss firm Messag, regarded as the best in the world.

Seventy countries are using instruments, apparatuses and equipment exported by the foreign trade association Mashpriborintorg.

Every year testifies more and more convincingly to a steady growth in the economic, scientific and technological potential of the Soviet Union. That is why the forces which seek to portray international trade as a one-way street in which only the Soviet Union is interested, are not in any way helping the world to advance. Their attitude rather hinders its progress, deny it cooperation which would otherwise be beneficial to all nations.



